- (l) *Geography* means a census tract or a block numbering area delineated by the United States Bureau of the Census in the most recent decennial census.
- (m) Home mortgage loan means a "home improvement loan" or a "home purchase loan" as defined in §203.2 of this title.
  - (n) Income level includes:
- (1) *Low-income*, which means an individual income that is less than 50 percent of the area median income or a median family income that is less than 50 percent in the case of a geography.
- (2) Moderate-income, which means an individual income that is at least 50 percent and less than 80 percent of the area median income or a median family income that is at least 50 and less than 80 percent in the case of a geography.
- (3) Middle-income, which means an individual income that is at least 80 percent and less than 120 percent of the area median income or a median family income that is at least 80 and less than 120 percent in the case of a geography.
- (4) Upper-income, which means an individual income that is 120 percent or more of the area median income or a median family income that is 120 percent or more in the case of a geography.
- (o) Limited purpose bank means a bank that offers only a narrow product line (such as credit card or motor vehicle loans) to a regional or broader market and for which a designation as a limited purpose bank is in effect, in accordance with § 345.25(b).
- (p) Loan location. A loan is located as follows:
- (1) A consumer loan is located in the geography where the borrower resides;
- (2) A home mortgage loan is located in the geography where the property to which the loan relates is located; and
- (3) A small business or small farm loan is located in the geography where the main business facility or farm is located or where the loan proceeds otherwise will be applied, as indicated by the borrower.
- (q) Loan production office means a staffed facility, other than a branch, that is open to the public and that provides lending-related services, such as loan information and applications.

- (r) *MSA* means a metropolitan statistical area or a primary metropolitan statistical area as defined by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.
- (s) *Qualified investment* means a lawful investment, deposit, membership share, or grant that has as its primary purpose community development.
- (t) Small bank means a bank that, as of December 31 of either of the prior two calendar years, had total assets of less than \$250 million and was independent or an affiliate of a holding company that, as of December 31 of either of the prior two calendar years, had total banking and thrift assets of less than \$1 billion.
- (u) *Small business loan* means a loan included in "loans to small businesses" as defined in the instructions for preparation of the Consolidated Report of Condition and Income.
- (v) Small farm loan means a loan included in "loans to small farms" as defined in the instructions for preparation of the Consolidated Report of Condition and Income.
- (w) Wholesale bank means a bank that is not in the business of extending home mortgage, small business, small farm, or consumer loans to retail customers, and for which a designation as a wholesale bank is in effect, in accordance with §345.25(b).

[60 FR 22201, May 4, 1995, as amended at 60 FR 66050, Dec. 20, 1995; 61 FR 21364, May 10, 1996]

## Subpart B—Standards for Assessing Performance

SOURCE: 60 FR 22201, May 4, 1995, unless otherwise noted.

## § 345.21 Performance tests, standards, and ratings, in general.

- (a) Performance tests and standards. The FDIC assesses the CRA performance of a bank in an examination as follows:
- (1) Lending, investment, and service tests. The FDIC applies the lending, investment, and service tests, as provided in §§ 345.22 through 345.24, in evaluating the performance of a bank, except as provided in paragraphs (a)(2), (a)(3), and (a)(4) of this section.

## § 345.22

- (2) Community development test for wholesale or limited purpose banks. The FDIC applies the community development test for a wholesale or limited purpose bank, as provided in §345.25, except as provided in paragraph (a)(4) of this section.
- (3) Small bank performance standards. The FDIC applies the small bank performance standards as provided in §345.26 in evaluating the performance of a small bank or a bank that was a small bank during the prior calendar year, unless the bank elects to be assessed as provided in paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), or (a)(4) of this section. The bank may elect to be assessed as provided in paragraph (a)(1) of this section only if it collects and reports the data required for other banks under §345.42.
- (4) Strategic plan. The FDIC evaluates the performance of a bank under a strategic plan if the bank submits, and the FDIC approves, a strategic plan as provided in § 345.27.
- (b) *Performance context.* The FDIC applies the tests and standards in paragraph (a) of this section and also considers whether to approve a proposed strategic plan in the context of:
- (1) Demographic data on median income levels, distribution of household income, nature of housing stock, housing costs, and other relevant data pertaining to a bank's assessment area(s);
- (2) Any information about lending, investment, and service opportunities in the bank's assessment area(s) maintained by the bank or obtained from community organizations, state, local, and tribal governments, economic development agencies, or other sources;
- (3) The bank's product offerings and business strategy as determined from data provided by the bank;
- (4) Institutional capacity and constraints, including the size and financial condition of the bank, the economic climate (national, regional, and local), safety and soundness limitations, and any other factors that significantly affect the bank's ability to provide lending, investments, or services in its assessment area(s):
- (5) The bank's past performance and the performance of similarly situated lenders;
- (6) The bank's public file, as described in § 345.43, and any written com-

- ments about the bank's CRA performance submitted to the bank or the FDIC; and
- (7) Any other information deemed relevant by the FDIC.
- (c) Assigned ratings. The FDIC assigns to a bank one of the following four ratings pursuant to §345.28 and Appendix A of this part: "outstanding"; "satisfactory"; "needs to improve"; or "substantial noncompliance" as provided in 12 U.S.C. 2906(b)(2). The rating assigned by the FDIC reflects the bank's record of helping to meet the credit needs of its entire community, including lowand moderate-income neighborhoods, consistent with the safe and sound operation of the bank.
- (d) Safe and sound operations. This part and the CRA do not require a bank to make loans or investments or to provide services that are inconsistent with safe and sound operations. To the contrary, the FDIC anticipates banks can meet the standards of this part with safe and sound loans, investments, and services on which the banks expect to make a profit. Banks are permitted and encouraged to develop and apply flexible underwriting standards for loans that benefit low- or moderateincome geographies or individuals, only if consistent with safe and sound operations.

## § 345.22 Lending test.

- (a) Scope of test. (1) The lending test evaluates a bank's record of helping to meet the credit needs of its assessment area(s) through its lending activities by considering a bank's home mortgage, small business, small farm, and community development lending. If consumer lending constitutes a substantial majority of a bank's business, the FDIC will evaluate the bank's consumer lending in one or more of the following categories: motor vehicle, credit card, home equity, other secured, and other unsecured loans. In addition, at a bank's option, the FDIC will evaluate one or more categories of consumer lending, if the bank has collected and maintained, as required in §345.42(c)(1), the data for each category that the bank elects to have the FDIC evaluate.
- (2) The FDIC considers originations and purchases of loans. The FDIC will